AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 5 illustrates a second preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the invention. This embodiment operates under the same principles as the first embodiment, but simply illustrates an alternative arrangement which is more suited for situations in which high volumes of treated liquids are required in industrial settings. As shown, the electrocoagulation device 70 of this embodiment includes a raw or untreated liquid tank 72 which receives a supply of liquid through inlet 73. A reaction tank 74 and a treated liquid tank 76 are arranged side-by-side with the untreated liquid tank 72. A pump 80 forces the untreated liquid through pump lines 82 into the reaction tank 74. A foam cover 84 and a safety top cover 86 are positioned over the reaction tank 74 as shown. A safety switch 88 may be incorporated within the upper lip 89 of the reaction tank 74 in order to warn a user if the top cover is removed. The safety switch 88 may be any industrial contact or limit switch which is wired to the control unit 94. As shown, the control unit 94 is mounted to the reaction tank 74 for easy access. Reaction plates 90 are placed within the reaction tank 74 and, like the first embodiment, extend vertically through the reaction tank and are positioned in spaced apart relation. There are an increased number of plates in this embodiment in comparison to the first embodiment. Accordingly, this embodiment will require a higher incoming line voltage such as 440 volts which is readily available in most industrial settings. The first embodiment would normally operate at 110 volts incoming line voltage which is the most common incoming line voltage for residential areas. Spacers like those used in the

first embodiment (spacers 47/48) can also be incorporated within this embodiment to secure the plates. A plurality of reaction plate tabs or extensions 92 extend above the foam cover 84. Electrical leads 96 extend from the control unit 94 and attach to the reaction plate tabs or extensions 92. As with the first embodiment, selected ones of the reaction plates 90 may be provided with the reaction plate extensions 92 in order to create the desired amperage and voltage within the electrical field of the reaction tank. A ~~wier~~ weir or spillway 98 allows the liquid stream to exit the reaction tank 74. The foam cover allows the reaction plate extensions 92 to pass therethrough, but forces the foam and liquid stream to flow out of the chamber over the spillway 98. The top cover 86 will cover all of the electrical connections for safety purposes. The electrical leads 96 may connect to the respective reaction plate extensions by any well-known means such as alligator clips or connecting terminals that are used on industrial batteries. The open area between the foam cover 84 and the spillway 98 allows the foam to be vacuumed off or otherwise removed as desired. The treated liquid accumulating within the treated liquid tank 76 may be stored or removed as needed.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The device 200 includes the integral secondary separation chamber 228 which lies adjacent the development chamber 204. The liquid flows over ~~wier~~ weir 226 and into the secondary separation chamber 228, and finally the liquid exits the device through outlet 230. A riser tube 232 of a selected height extends from the bottom wall of the secondary separation chamber 228. As the liquid flows over the ~~wier~~ weir 226 into the chamber 228, secondary

separation of contaminants may occur wherein the contaminants collect on the bottom surface of the chamber 228. The riser tube 232 therefore prevents the contaminants from simply flowing through outlet tube 230 because many of the contaminants will settle to the bottom of the chamber 228. Line 237 represents a typical liquid line during operation. Preferably, liquid is allowed to flow over the ~~wier~~ weir 226 at a fairly uniform and constant rate. An upper flange 236 is provided for receiving the top cover 238. Another advantage of providing reaction plate tabs which extend downwardly into the bottom portion of the device is that the construction of the top cover 238 is simplified. That is, there is no requirement for openings or other features on the top cover 238. Furthermore, since there are no upward extending reaction plate tabs, a user is better able to view the device and observe the flow of liquid through the device.